

# THE TAXONOMY OF SOME INDO-PACIFIC MOLLUSCA

## PART 14. WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES

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*Abstract.* *Phos naucratoros* Watson, *P.hirasei* Sowerby, *P.nigroliratus* Habe, *P.elegantissimus* Hayashi & Habe, and *P. cf. borneensis* Sowerby, are new geographical records from the Philippines and *Nassarius oneratus* (Deshayes), *N.multicostatus* (A. Adams), *Scabricola vicdani* Cernohorsky, *Hastula anomala* (Gray), *Lophiotoma kingae* Powell and *Conus consors* Sowerby, are new geographical records from the Fiji Islands. *Latirus martinorum* sp.n., a deep-water fasciolarid from the Philippines and *Terebra bratcheriae* sp.n., a terebrid from West Australia, are described as new species. The radulae and metapodial tentacles of *Nassarius gibbosulus* (Linnaeus) and *N.circumcinctus* (A.Adams) are compared, and the species *Vexillum (Costellaria) verecundulum* (Hervier) is elucidated on the basis of a live-taken specimen. The authorship of the family-group name Litiopidae is credited to Gray, 1847, instead of Fischer, 1885.

### Family BUCCINIDAE

#### Genus **Phos** Montfort, 1810

*Phos* Montfort, 1810, Conchyl.Syst. 2:495. Type species by OD *Murex senticosus* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

**Phos naucratoros** Watson, 1882 (Fig.1)

1882. *Phos naucratoros* Watson, J.Linn.Soc.Lond.Zool. 16:360; 1977 Cernohorsky, Rec.Auckland Inst.Mus. 14:127,figs.17,18 (illustrated holotype).

1886. *Phos naucratoris* (sic) Watson, Rept.Sci.Res.Voy.H.M.S. "Challenger" 15:218, pl.13,figs.11a-c.

TYPE LOCALITY. Admiralty I, Papua New Guinea, 150 fathoms (275 m).

Cernohorsky (1977) illustrated the holotype of *P.naucratoros* and reported the species from off Cape Moreton, Queensland, Australia. The range is now extended to the Philippine Is, where specimens have been dredged at Balicasag I, Bohol, in tangle nets, 183-275 m, Punta Engano, Mactan I, Cebu (both *ex-coll.* V.Dan) and off Coamen I, western Bohol reef, in 190-230 m (*leg.* R.Martin).

**Phos hirasei** Sowerby, 1913

(Figs.2,3)

1913. *Phos hirasei* Sowerby, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (8), 11:558,pl.9,fig.2; 1972 Okutani, Bull.Tokai Reg.Fish.Lab. No.72:93, textfig.38; 1978 Cernohorsky, Rec.Auckland Inst.Mus. 15:55,figs.1,2 (illustrated holotype).

TYPE LOCALITY. Kii, Japan.

Cernohorsky (1978) illustrated the holotype of *P.hirasei* and reported the species from the Kermadec Is. Specimens have recently been trawled in the Philippines, at Balicasag I, Bohol, in tangle nets, 183-275 m, Punta Engano, Mactan I, Cebu (both *ex-coll.* V.Dan) and off Coamen I, western Bohol reef, in 190-230 m (*leg.* R.Martin). The number of axial ribs varies greatly, and in some specimens 27 axial ribs on the body whorl have been counted.

**Phos nigroliratus** Habe, 1961

(Fig.4)

1961. *Phos nigroliratum* Habe, Col.illustr.shells Japan 2:61,App.p.21,pl.31,fig.9.

TYPE LOCALITY. Off Isshiki-cho, Hazu-gun, Aichi Pref., Honshu, Japan, 100 m.

This species is now recorded from off Coamen I, western Bohol reef, Philippines, in 190-230 m (*leg.* R.Martin). The species is similar in colouring to *P.elegantissimus* Hayashi & Habe, 1965, but is less inflated with narrowly channelled sutures and axial ribs which extend above the sutures.

**Phos elegantissimus** Hayashi and Habe, 1965

(Fig.5)

1965. *Phos elegantissimus* Hayashi & Habe, Venus:Jap.J.Malac. 24(1):11,14,pl.1,fig.4; 1972 Okutani, Bull.Tokai Reg.Fish.Res.Lab. No.72:93,fig.40.

TYPE LOCALITY. Enshu Nada, off Honshu, 100-120 m.

The species' range now extends to the Philippines, where it has been dredged off Coamen I, western Bohol reef, in 190-230 m (*leg.* R.Martin).

**Phos cf. borneensis** Sowerby, 1859

(Figs.6,7)

1859. *Phos borneensis* Sowerby, Thes.Conchyl. 3(19):91,pl.222,fig.22.

TYPE LOCALITY. Borneo [Indonesia].

*Type specimen.* Not found. The holotype of *P.borneensis* originally in the Cuming collection has as yet not been located in the British Museum (Nat.Hist.), London (K.Way *in litt.* 26/11/1986).



Figs. 1-9. 1. *Phos naucratoros* Watson. Off Coamen I, Philippines, 190-230 m; 28.3 mm. 2,3. *P. hirasei* Sowerby. Same locality. 2. 27.5 mm. 3. Broad form, 25.2 mm. 4. *P. nigroliratus* Habe. Same locality; 17.7 mm. 5. *P. elegantissimus* Hayashi & Habe. Same locality; 18.0 mm. 6,7. *P. cf. borneensis* Sowerby. Same locality; 16.2 mm. 8,9. *P. bathyketes* Watson. Holotype from the Philippine Is, B.M.(N.H.) No. 1887.2.9.750.; 22.5 mm.

A single specimen tentatively associated with *P.borneensis* has been dredged at Coamen I, western Bohol reef, Philippines, in 190-230 m (*leg.* R. Martin). The shell is 16.3 mm in length, with convex whorls which are regularly sculptured with axial ribs which bear regularly spaced nodules, and interspaces carry 2-3 fine intermediate spiral striae; the protoconch is multispiral with the last half turn bearing arcuate axial ribs and 3 fine spiral cords, the outer lip has 9 strong lirae and the columella 2 main folds + 2 smaller posterior denticles + 1 parietal denticle and the outer lip ends in a very broad varix. The shell is white with the dorsal side of the body whorl stained orange-brown (Figs.6,7).

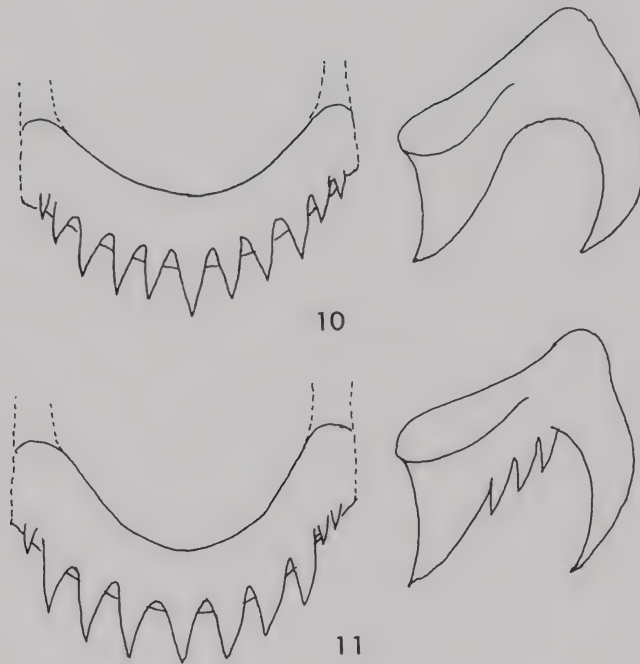
Watson (1882) described a *Phos bathyketes* from the Philippine Is, and in his description he compared his new species with *P.borneensis* Sowerby. The holotype of *P.bathyketes* is in the British Museum (Nat.Hist.), London No.1887.2.9.750., length 22.5 mm, width 8.6 mm. The holotype is not fully mature, and although similar in sculpture and feature of tri-carinate embryonic whorl, differs appreciably in form and shape of whorls (Figs.8,9). There is now very little trace of the colour of "dull brownish-yellow, which is a little deeper on the tubercles" (Watson 1882), and the shell is uniformly creamy-white. Without access to the holotype, the taxon *P.borneensis* Sowerby will remain a *nomen dubium*, since the solitary dorsal view illustration in Sowerby (1859:p.222,fig.22) and very brief description do not assist in a positive interpretation of the species.

#### Family NASSARIIDAE

Cernohorsky (1986) discussed the specific separation of the two similar species *Nassarius (Plicarcularia) gibbosulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *N. (P) circumcinctus* (A.Adams, 1852), based on material collected at Kizkalesi, southern Turkey (*leg.* C.Schmidt).

Mrs Schmidt collected additional numbers of both species at Kizkalesi during August 1986, and supplied additional information on the external morphology of the animal and the habitat of the species. *N. (P) circumcinctus* congregates *c.* 20-25 m from the rocky shore at a depth of *c.* 1.5 m, while *N. (P) gibbosulus* lives in colonies 30-40 m from the shore at a depth of 2.0-2.5 m, on a sand substratum at a water temperature of 29°C. In the intervening area occasional specimens of both species may be found.

The animals of the two species are superficially similar but differ in one important diagnostic feature: *N. (P) gibbosulus* has 2 metapodial tentacles at the posterior of the foot while *N. (P) circumcinctus* has only a single central metapodial tentacle. The radula of a male *N. (P) circumcinctus*, shell-length 14.8 mm, has 51 rows of teeth + 9 nascentes. Rachidians are typically nassarine in structure with 11 denticles and the laterals are simple and bicuspid (Fig.10). The radula of a male *N. (P) circumcinctus*, shell-length 11.5 mm, with 54 rows of teeth + 8 nascentes, is considerably smaller in relation to shell-length than that of *N. (P) gibbosulus*. Rachidians have 10 denticles and laterals, in addition to the two main cusps, also have 2-3 small, central intermediate denticles (Fig.11). It is not known if this feature of intermediate denticles is constant in all populations of *N. (P) circumcinctus*.



Figs. 10,11. Half-row of radulae. 10. *Nassarius (Plicarcularia) gibbosulus* (Linnaeus). Male shell-length 14.8 mm. 11. *N. (P) circumcinctus* (A.Adams). Male shell-length 11.5 mm.

### Genus *Nassarius* Dumèril, 1806

*Nassarius* Dumèril, 1806, Zool.Analytique p.166. Type species by SM (Froriep, 1806) *Buccinum arcularia* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

### Subgenus *Plicarcularia* Thiele, 1929

*Plicarcularia* Thiele, 1929, Handb.syst.Weicht. 1:324. Type species by M *Nassa (Plicarcularia) thersites* (Bruguère) = *Buccinum pullus* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

***Nassarius (Plicarcularia) oneratus* (Deshayes, 1863)** (Figs.12,13)

1863. *Nassa onerata* Deshayes, Cat.moll.Ile Reunion p.130,pl.12,figs.24,25.

1984. *Nassarius (Plicarcularia) oneratus* (Deshayes), Cernohorsky, Bull.Auckland Inst.Mus. No.14:74,pl.6,figs.11-13 (extended synonymy).

TYPE LOCALITY. Reunion I, Indian Ocean.

DISTRIBUTION. From Reunion I to the Marianas and Loyalty Is. Now the Fiji Is.

Specimens of *N. (P.) oneratus* were recently collected at Susui, N.Lau group, Fiji Is (*leg.* B.Parkinson). This represents an eastward extension from the Loyalty Is.

Subgenus *Zeuxis* H. and A. Adams, 1853

*Zeuxis* H. & A. Adams, Gen.Rec.Moll. 1:119. Type species by SD (Cossmann, 1901) *Buccinum taenia* Gmelin, 1791 = *B.olivaceum* Bruguière, 1789. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

*Nassarius (Zeuxis) multicostatus* (A.Adams, 1852) (Figs.14,15)

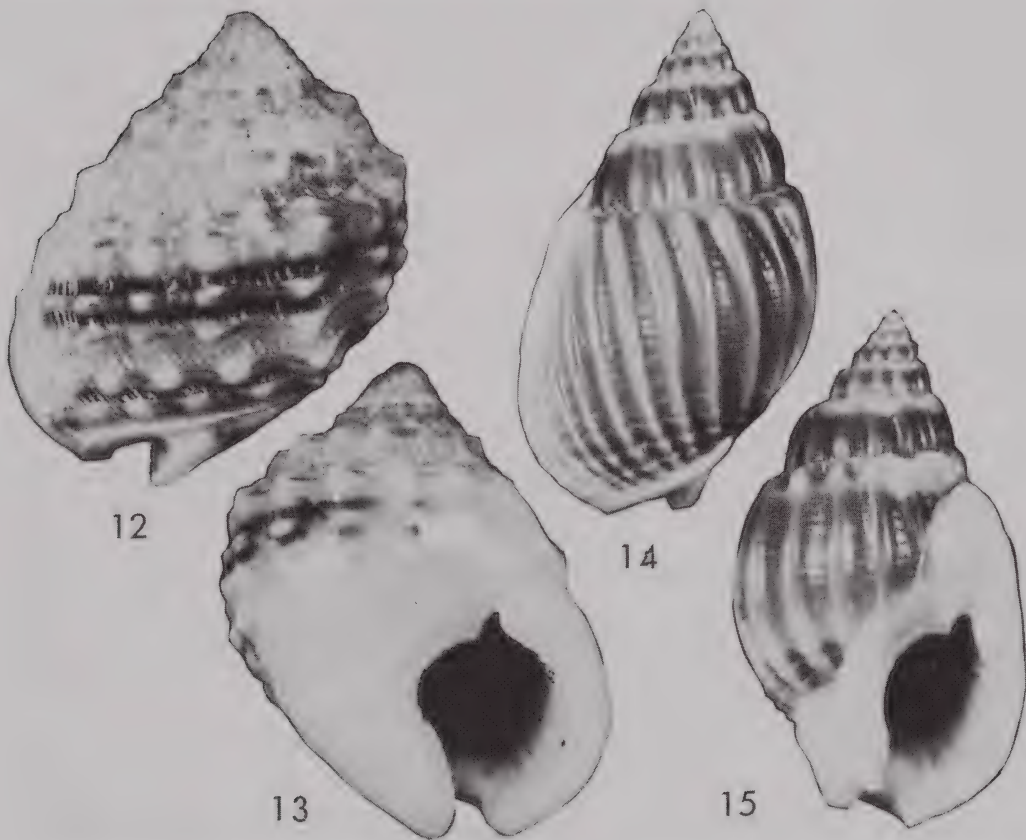
1852. *Nassa multicostata* A.Adams, Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. Pt.19:98.

1984. *Nassarius (Zeuxis) multicostatus* (A.Adams), Cernohorsky, Bull.Auckland Inst.Mus. No.14:143, pl.27,figs.9,10; pl.28,fig.1 (extended synonymy).

TYPE LOCALITY. Batangas, Luzon, Philippines, 7 m.

DISTRIBUTION. From Indonesia to the Philippines and the Solomon Is. Now the Fiji Is.

Specimens of *N. (Z.) multicostatus* were collected at Naselesele, Taveuni I, Fiji Is (leg. B.Parkinson). This is an eastward range extension from the Solomon Is.



Figs. 12-15. 12,13. *Nassarius (Plicarcularia) oneratus* (Deshayes). Susui, Lau group, Fiji Is; 10.8 mm. 14,15. *N. (Zeuxis) multicostatus* (A.Adams). Naselesele, Taveuni, Fiji Is; 14.2 mm.

## Family LITIOPIDAE

1847. Litiopina Gray, Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. p.155.

1854. Litiopinae H. & A. Adams, Gen.Rec.Moll. 1:324.

Houbrick (1987) in a recent paper on the anatomy of *Alaba* and *Litiopa*, cited the family-group name as Litiopidae Fischer, 1885. However, Gray (1847) and H. & A. Adams (1854) both used the family-group name many years earlier, and the authorship of Litiopidae must be credited to Gray (Art.36a of ICZN).

## Family FASCIOLARIIDAE

Genus *Latirus* Montfort, 1810

*Latirus* Montfort, 1810, Conchyl.Syst. 2:531. Type species by OD *L.aurantiacus* Montfort, 1810 = *Murex gibbulus* Gmelin, 1791. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

***Latirus martinorum* sp. n.**

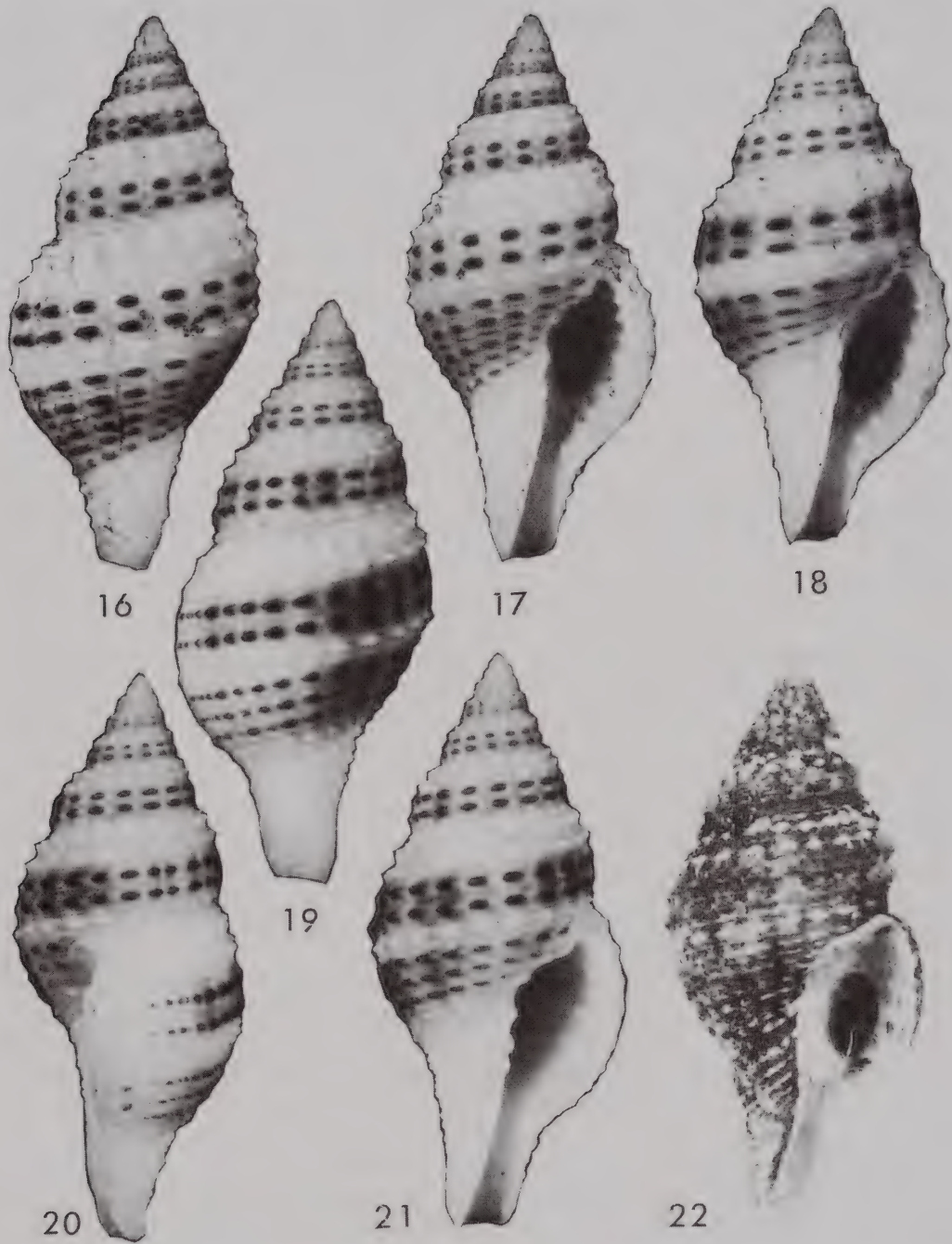
(Figs.16-24)

Shell moderately small, up to 18.0 mm in length, fusiformly-elongate, width 43-50% of length, solid, protoconch of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  smooth, glassy-white embryonic whorls which terminate in 4-5 plain arcuate axial ribs before merging into the granulose sculpture of  $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$  slightly convex whorls of teleoconch. Sculpture granulose, axial sculpture consisting of low axial ribs which number from 15-19 on penultimate and from 12-20 on body whorl; spiral cords override axial ribs and form laterally elongated nodules; penultimate whorl with 5 spiral rows and body whorl with 13-16 rows of nodules, interspaces of nodules with a single fine intermediate spiral thread and numerous, close-set macrostriae. Aperture longer than spire, 54-60% of length, outer lip convex and thickened and with 7-10 strong lirae which continue inside aperture, columella with 3-4 lirae situated centrally, 1-2 on parietal wall and another 1-2 lirae opposite anal canal. Siphonal canal moderately produced, siphonal fasciole with 6-12 close-set, oblique cords. White in colour, spire whorls ornamented with 2 spiral rows of reddish-brown nodules anteriorly, centre of body whorl with 2-3 rows of reddish-brown nodules followed by a single row of white nodules and 4-7 rows of reddish-brown nodules, aperture porcellaneous-white.

Periostracum thin and dirty greyish-brown. Operculum corneous, irregularly ovate and yellowish-brown. Radula minute and with 123 rows of teeth + 10 nascentes. Rachidians small and tricuspid, laterals with 4 large plain cusps and a small inward-facing cusp (Fig.23).

TYPE LOCALITY. Off Coamen I, western Bohol reef, Philippines, in 200-240 m (*leg.* R.Martin, 1986).

*Holotype*. In the Auckland Institute and Museum No. TM-1373, length 15.6 mm, width 6.9 mm, height of aperture 8.6 mm (Figs.16,17).



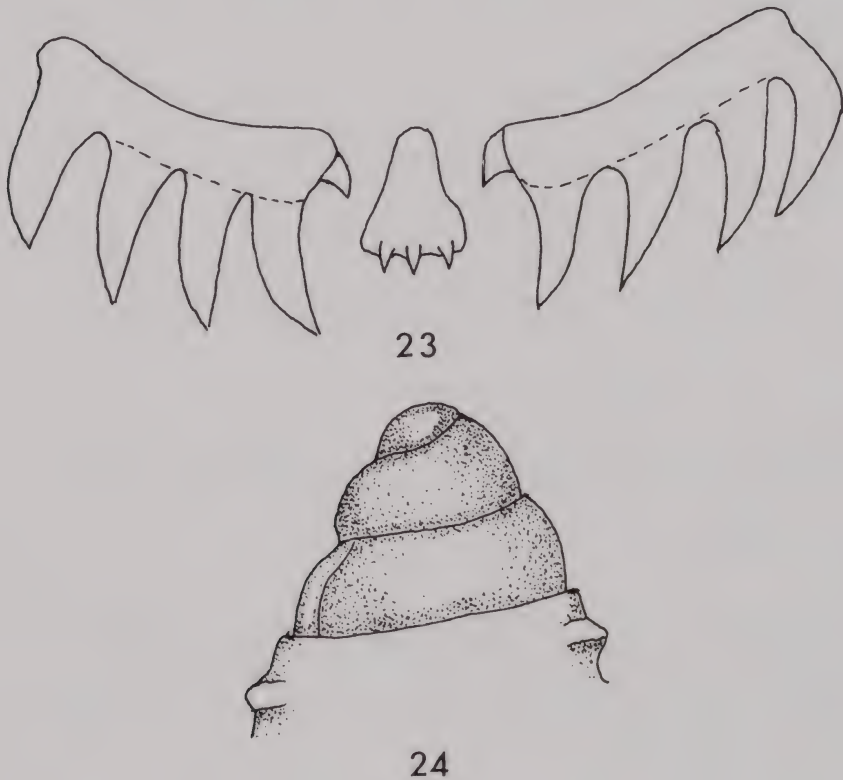
Figs. 16-22. *Latirus martinorum* sp. n. Off Coamen I, Philippines, 200-240 m. 16,17. Holotype AIM No. TM-1373; 15.6 mm. 18. Paratype, 14.2 mm. 19-21. Paratype, 15.9 mm. 22. Paratype with periostracum, 15.8 mm.



*Paratypes.* Paratypes from the type locality are in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the British Museum (Natural History), London, the Australian Museum, Sydney, coll. R. Martin, Cebu City, Philippines and other collections. A total of 38 specimens have been examined.

There is no known similar species in the Fasciolariidae with which *Latirus martinorum* could be compared. The radula is much closer to species of *Fusinus* than it is to *Latirus*, but since the number of cusps on the lateral teeth is known to vary from 6-11 in *Fusinus*, the same variation can also be expected in *Latirus*. *Fusilaturus pauli* McGinty, 1955, the type species of *Fusilaturus* McGinty, 1955 (= *Dolicholaturus* Bellardi, 1886) from the Florida Keys, has lateral teeth with only 2 cusps.

The species is named for Mr & Mrs R. Martin, Cebu City, Philippines, who discovered this and other new species in the Bohol area.



Figs. 23,24. *Latirus martinorum* sp. n. 23. Full row of radula. 24. Protoconch.

## Family MITRIDAE

Genus **Scabricola** Swainson, 1840

*Scabricola* Swainson, 1840, Treat.Malac. pp.130,131,319. Type species by SD (Gray, 1847)  
*Mitra serpentina* Lamarck, 1811 = *Voluta variegata* Gmelin, 1791. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

***Scabricola vicdani*** Cernohorsky, 1981 (Fig.25)

1981. *Scabricola vicdani* Cernohorsky, Rec.Auckland Inst.Mus. 18:193,figs.1-3.

TYPE LOCALITY. Punta Engano, Mactan I, Cebu, Philippines.

Previous records of the species were from the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. A specimen of *S.vicdani* has been collected at Viti Levu Bay, N.E. Viti Levu, Fiji Is, in grey mud in 19 m (*leg.* B.Parkinson). This record is an eastward range extension for the species.

## Family COSTELLARIIDAE

Genus **Vexillum** Röding, 1798

*Vexillum* Röding, 1798, Mus.Bolten. p.138. Type species by SD (Woodring, 1928) *V.plicatum*  
Röding, 1798 = *Voluta plicaria* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent Indo-Pacific.

Subgenus **Costellaria** Swainson, 1840

*Costellaria* Swainson, 1840, Treat.Malac. pp.130.320. Type species by M *Mitra rigida* Swainson,  
1821 = *Mitra semifasciata* Lamarck, 1811. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

***Vexillum (Costellaria) verecundulum*** (Hervier, 1897) (Fig.26)

1897. *Mitra (Costellaria) verecundula* Hervier, J.Conchyl. 45(1):68; 1899 Hervier, J.Conchyl.  
46(3):212, p.10,fig.5; 1923 Dautzenberg & Bounge, J.Conchyl. 67(2):219.

1950. *Mitra verecundula* Hervier, Fischer-Piette, J.Conchyl. 90(3):164.

1981. *Vexillum (Costellaria) verecundula* (Hervier), Cernohorsky, Bull.Mus.Nat.Hist.Nat.  
Paris (4), 3(A-No.1):98, pl.2,figs.9,10.

TYPE LOCALITY. Lifu, Loyalty Is.

In a paper on Hervier's type specimens of Mitridae and Costellariidae (Cernohorsky 1981) I considered the taxon *V. (C.) verecundulum* Hervier, 1897, a *species inquirenda*. The 3 syntypes examined, length 7.2 — 9.1 mm, were all very worn and in the absence of live taken examples the species could not be elucidated. The recent collection of a living 6.9 mm specimen at Naselesele, Taveuni I, Fiji Is (*leg.* B.Parkinson) enables me to confirm the validity of the taxon *V. (C.) verecundulum*.



Figs 25.26. *Scabricola vicdani* Cernohorsky. Viti Levu Bay, Fiji Is, 19 m; 28.6 mm. 26. *Vexillum* (*Costellaria*) *verecundulum* (Hervier). Naselesele, Taveuni, Fiji Is; 6.9 mm.

The species is small in size, fusiformly-elongate, with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  regularly convex whorls and a missing protoconch. Axial ribs number 11 on the penultimate whorl and 8 on the body whorl, spiral grooves are distinct and number 7-8 on the penultimate and 21 on the body whorl. Aperture is shorter than the spire, lirate within, columella with 4 folds. White in colour, with a single brown peripheral band which tends to elongate into spots on the body whorl.

#### Family TEREBRIDAE

#### Genus *Terebra* Bruguière, 1789

*Terebra* Bruguière, 1789, *Encycl.Méth.Vers* (1) p.XV. Type species by SD (Lamarck, 1799) *Buccinum subulatum* Linnaeus, 1767. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

#### *Terebra bratcherae* sp. n.

(Figs.27-30)

Shell small, 9.7 — 14.1 mm in length, width 20-25% of length, teleoconch of 8-10 $\frac{1}{4}$  weakly convex to almost flat-sided whorls, protoconch with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  large, bulbous and glassy smooth embryonic whorls, sutures distinctly incised. Upper spire whorls with a moderately crisp sculpture of arcuate axials and 6-7 spiral threads; axials extend from suture to suture, anteriorly bisected by a spiral groove. Both axial and spiral sculpture becoming obsolete on last two whorls, axial ribs slender, irregular and arcuate, numbering 26-31 on penultimate and from 23-35 on body whorl; obsolete spiral striae number from 4-6 on penultimate whorl. Axial ribs on body whorl fade out at

periphery, lower half of body whorl with 6-7 close-set spiral striae. Aperture small, columella calloused and with a weak basal fold anteriorly. Cream in colour, ornamented with nebulous orange-brown axial streaks. Operculum elongate-ovate, thin and corneous, pale yellowish-brown in colour.

TYPE LOCALITY. St.37, N.W. of Rottneest I, West Australia, 31°44'S & 115°03'E, 183-192 m (*leg.* H.M.A.S. "Diamantina", 18-3-1972).

*Holotype.* In the Australian Museum, Sydney, No. C-149460, length 14.1 mm, width 3.2 mm (Figs.27,28).

*Paratypes.* Four paratypes from the type locality in the Australian Museum, Sydney. One paratype, length 9.7 mm, width 2.4 mm from St.74, N. of Lancelin, West Australia, 31°16'S & 114°54'E, 274 m, fine mud (*leg.* H.M.A.S. "Diamantina", 23-3-1972) in the Western Australian Museum, Perth, No. 365-86.

This small species is not really similar to any other described Indo-Pacific species. It superficially resembles *T.fuscoataeniata* Thiele, 1925, from Sumatra, Indonesia, which is similar in size and also has a paucispiral protoconch, but *T.fuscoataeniata* has more numerous, convex whorls, more distinct axial ribs and spiral striae and no subsutural groove. Another superficially similar species is *T.tiurensis* Schepman, 1913,



Figs. 27-31. 27-30. *Terebra bratcherae* sp. n. N.W. of Rottneest I, W. Australia, 183-192 m. 27,28. Holotype AMS No. C-149460; 14.1 mm. 29. Paratype, 13.4 mm. 30. Paratype, 13.7 mm. 31. *Hastula (Impages) anomala* (Gray). Vatukarasa, Fiji Is; 36.5 mm.

from Timor, Indonesia, which is similar in size with similar whorls, but *T.tiurensis* is punctate on the subsutural band, the protoconch is conical and violet in colour and spiral sculpture is absent.

This species is named for Mrs Twila Bratcher, Museum Associate of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, in recognition of her research and publication on the family Terebridae, and who has, in many ways, assisted my own studies of Indo-Pacific Mollusca.

#### Genus **Hastula** H. and A. Adams, 1853

*Hastula* H. & A. Adams, 1853, Gen.Rec.Moll. 1:225. Type species by SD (Cossmann, 1896) *Terebra strigillata* Lamarck = *Buccinum strigilatum* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

#### Subgenus **Impages** E.A. Smith, 1873

*Impages* E.A. Smith, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 11(64):263. Type species by SD (Cossmann, 1896) *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck, 1822 = *Buccinum hecticum* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

#### **Hastula (Impages) anomala** (Gray, 1834)

(Fig.31)

1834. *Terebra anomala* Gray, Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. Pt.2:62; 1844 Hinds in Sowerby, Thes.Conchyl. 1:180, pl.44,fig.97; 1917 Hirase, Terebridae Jap.EMP. p.33,pl.2,figs.6,7.  
 1961. *Noditerebra (Diplomeriza?) anomala* (Gray), Oyama, Venus: Jap.J.Malac. 21(2):182.  
 1961. *Impages (?) anomala* (Gray), Oyama & Takemura, Mollusc.shells Res.Expl.Inst. 5:pl.47,figs.12,13.  
 1987. *Hastula (Impages) anomala* (Gray), Bratcher & Cernohorsky, Living Terebras world p.190,pl.58,figs.229a-c; col.pl.D,fig.7.

TYPE LOCALITY. Singapore, Malaysia (designated Bratcher & Cernohorsky 1987).

The species has been previously reported to live in the area extending from Madagascar to the Philippines and Japan. Specimens have been collected at Vatukarasa, S.coast of Viti Levu, Fiji, in black volcanic sand, in 6 m (*leg.* B.Parkinson). This is a major eastward range extension.

### Family TURRIDAE

#### Genus **Lophiotoma** Casey, 1904

*Lophiotoma* Casey, Trans.Acad.Sci.St.Louis 14(5):130. Type species by SD (Woodring, 1928) *Pleurotoma tigrina* Lamarck, 1822 = *P.acuta* Perry, 1811. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

#### Subgenus **Xenuroturris** Iredale, 1929

*Xenuroturris* Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9(3):285. type species by OD *X.legitima* Iredale, 1929 = *Pleurotoma cingulifera* Lamarck, 1822. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

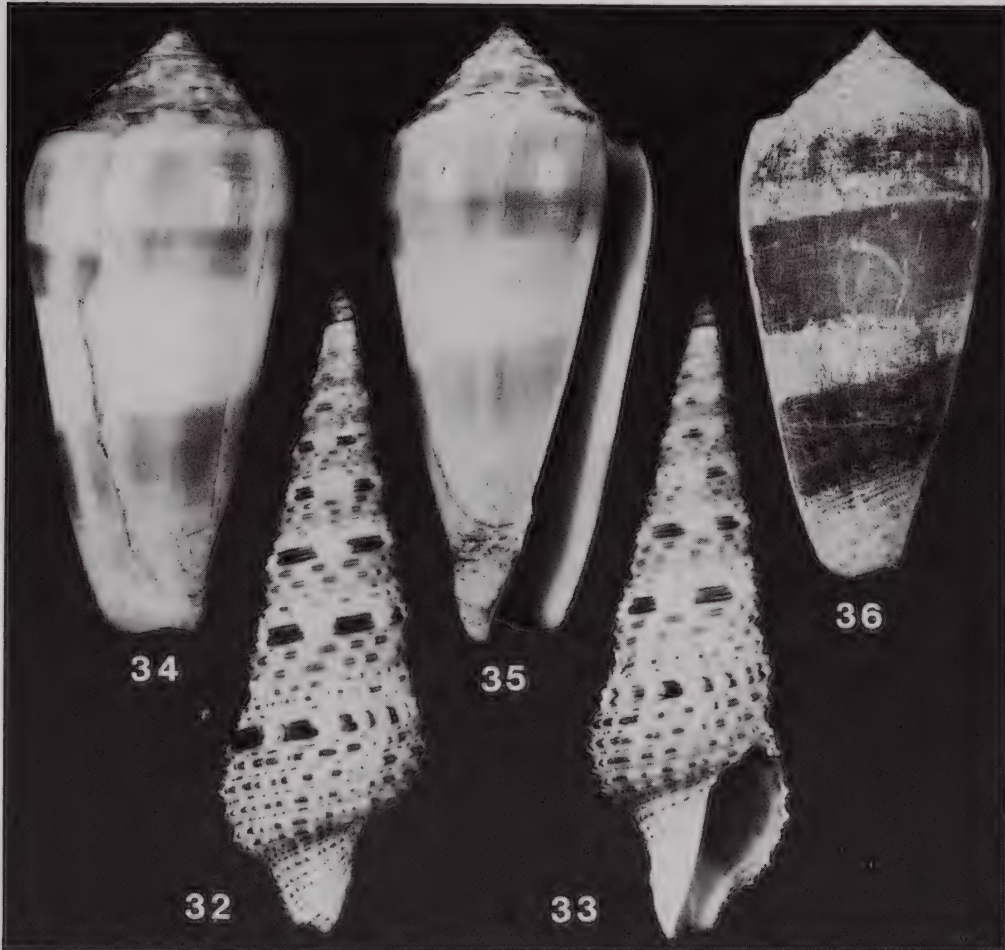
**Lophiotoma (Xenuroturrus) kingae** (Powell, 1964)

(Fig.32,33)

1964. *Xenuroturrus kingae* Powell, Indo-Pacific Moll. 1(5):325, pl.252.fig.6; 1979 Kay, Hawaiian mar.shells p.342,figs. 111F, 1130,P; 1980 Cernohorsky, Rec.Auckland Inst.Mus. 16:184,fig.31.

TYPE LOCALITY. Off Keehi, Oahu, Hawaiian Is, 20-40 fathoms (36-73 m).

The species was originally described from the Hawaiian Is, and a westward range extension to Guam, Marianas Is, was later reported (Cernohorsky 1980). A specimen has recently been collected at Cuvu Harbour, W.Viti Levu, Fiji Is, in white sand, in 27 m (*leg.* B.Parkinson). This record represents a considerable range extension south of the equator.



Figs. 32-36. 32,33 *Lophiotoma (Xenuroturrus) kingae* (Powell). Cuvu Harbour, Fiji Is, 27 m; 27.6 mm. 34-36. *Conus consors* Sowerby. 34,35. Nukulau I, Fiji Is, 25 m; 67.4 mm. 36. Natewa Bay, Fiji Is, 25 m. Specimen with periostracum; 55.2 mm.

## Family CONIDAE

Genus *Conus* Linnaeus, 1758

*Conus* Linnaeus, Syst.Nat.ed.10:712. Type species by SD (Children, 1823) *C.marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

***Conus consors* Sowerby, 1833**

(Figs.34-36)

1833. *Conus consors* Sowerby, Conch.Illust. Pt.36:fig.42; 1843 Reeve, Conch.Icon.1:pl.21, fig.121; 1858 Sowerby, Thes.Conchyl. 3(18):36, pl.20,fig.492; 1979 Walls, Cone shells p.366, illust.on p.241 (see for synonymy); 1985 Coomans, Moolenbeek & Wils, Basteria 48:257, figs.87,441,519-521.

TYPE LOCALITY. Singapore, Malaysia (designated by Coomans, Moolenbeek & Wils 1985).

Walls (1979) reported the species from as far east as the Solomon Is and Coomans, Moolenbeek & Wils (1985) from New Caledonia. Several specimens of *C.consors* have been collected by Mr B. Parkinson and his team of divers at Nukulau I, Fiji, in soft brown mud, at 25 m depth, and at Natewa Bay, Fiji, in black volcanic soil, in 25 m.

It has been suggested that *C.consors* is synonymous with *C.magus* Linnaeus. Apart from distinct morphological differences between the two species, *C.magus* is a common intertidal species in the Fiji Is whereas *C.consors* is rare and occurs only subtidally. No intergrades between the two species have been encountered.

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